

## Israel eyes Lisbon ties

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23, (R). — A senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official, Dr. Shlomo Avineri, left here last night for Lisbon and possible talks on establishing diplomatic links with Portugal.

Dr. Avineri, the ministry's Director General, and a professor of political theory, will take part in an international symposium on Hegelian philosophy.

He said before leaving that he hoped also to confer with Portuguese leaders.

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

AMMAN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1976 — SHA'ABAN 27, 1396

## Soviet moon sampler returns home

MOSCOW, Aug. 23, (R). — The Soviet Union announced today it had brought back to earth the first sample of soil from the moon's mysterious, previously unexplored Sea of Crises region, news agency said today.

The newspaper, Pravda, said that, like the Soviet recoveries of lunar matter, the tube of soil drilled out by Luna 24 last Wednesday was analysed at Moscow's Vernadsky Geochron Institute.



Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his wife during their visit to Jerash Monday with Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat.

## Trudeau tours local sights

AMMAN, (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan accompanied Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau Monday afternoon on a visit to the Royal Scientific Society, where the guest was briefed on the duties and achievements of the society and its plans for the future.

Earlier, the Canadian Prime Minister and his wife visited Jerash, where they were welcomed by Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat, who briefed them on the history of the city and the sound and light show which will be installed there soon.

In the evening, His Majesty the King and Her Majesty Queen Alya accompanied Prime Minister Trudeau to a military tattoo at the 4th Brigade field, which was also attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the commander-in-chief of the Jordanian armed forces.

## Both sides say they seek military win in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 23, (R). — Opposing sides in the Lebanese war today accused each other of not working for peace and pledged to fight on for a military victory. Leftist leader Kamal Jumblatt told a press conference the left had no alternative "but to stand fast politically and militarily." Rightwing Phalangist Radio said the political bureau of the Phalangist Party met today and decided that the only solution of the civil war could be military. Mr. Jumblatt repeated charges of a conspiracy aimed at liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement, which supports the leftists in the civil war.

His supporters would not be misled by "calls for a false peace" and would make no concessions, he said.

Phalangist Radio said Phalangists had to fight on because the left and the Palestinians were "not prepared to take steps to ensure peace and security in Lebanon."

President Suleiman Franjeh and Phalangist leader Pierre Gemayel today met two U.S. diplomats who arrived in the rightist-held port of Jounieh on Saturday to make contact with rightwing leaders.

Phalangist Radio quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying after the three-hour meeting that Lebanon deserved "more than the neglect it has had from the world, particularly from responsible states."

The two American diplomats, Robert Houghton and David Mack, yesterday had a meeting with President-elect Elias Sarkis, who takes office on Sept. 23.

The arrival here of the two U.S. diplomats, after a month-long eclipse of U.S. diplomacy, has been interpreted in some Lebanese political circles as a sign that Washington is increasingly concerned by the risks of partitioning Lebanon.

The official explanation for the arrival of Mr. Houghton and Mr. Mack in the rightist zone is that American diplomats based in Lebanon have not been able to meet the conservative Christian leaders.

The U.S. embassy is in the part of Beirut controlled by the left and the Palestinians.

And for the first time, Lebanese rightists launched a major attack today across the civil war front splitting this capital in two.

Assaults backed up by tanks crossed the dividing line in the centre of the city. They advanced several hundred metres through alleys near St. Joseph University.

The "attempted infiltration" was repulsed by a fierce counter-attack, the joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist command said.

The fighting started at 2 p.m. and lasted several hours to the accompaniment of a heavy artillery bombardment.

It was the first serious fighting in the capital in months.

Fierce clashes also took place in the southeast suburbs, especially near the Galerie Semaan crossroads, a strategic point commanding the road to Damascus.

Radios of both sides reported an artillery battle on the mountain front east of here.

Blind shelling of both sides of the capital also continued, with each side blaming the other.

Informed sources in the southern port of Sidon said Palestinians have continued conscription of men of fighting age in the area.

On the northern front, a PLO spokesman said today that rightwing forces had shelled the port of Tripoli during the night, but leftists and Palestinian fighters had attacked and taken rightist positions outside the town.

Phalangist spokesmen for their part said rightwing forces today increased their pressure on Tripoli.

Yesterday, rightwing forces said they captured the town of Alm.

[Continued on page 6]



REFUGEES AGAIN — Palestinian family, evicted by rightwing militias from the refugee camp of Tal Al Zaatar August 12, awaits its "new home," being cleaned and restored, at the village of Damour, 12 miles south of Beirut. (AP wirephoto).

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[Continued on page 6]

## Luxor hijack drama end with dramatic rescue

CAIRO, Aug. 23, (R). — Egyptian troops today stormed a hijacked Egyptian airliner at Luxor airport, arrested the seven hijackers and set free all the passengers unharmed, the official Middle East Agency (MENA) reported.

The hijackers, officially described as Libyans, Algerians, Palestinians, had seized the twin-engine Boeing 737 when it landed at Luxor this morning with 96 passengers and six crew on board. They demanded the release of prisoners held in connection with two assassination attempts in Egypt.

MENA said army commandos seized the plane at 5 a.m. and released the passengers, who included Japanese, French, West German tourists.

All women and children and three elderly passengers were set free earlier today.

Minutes before the announcement of the Egyptian rescue operation, an unknown Palestinian organisation had responsibility for the hijacking.

In a telephone call to Reuters office in Kuwait the "Revolution Movement" said the hijacking was the first in that would prove the civil war in Lebanon had not ended Palestinian revolution.

It urged the Egyptian government to respond favourably to hijackers' demands or "face the consequences."

Then the Middle East News Agency issued a brief by the interior ministry in Cairo.

It said: "At 5.30 p.m. today, members of shock troops of the armed forces stormed the hijacked plane at Luxor, arrested the hijackers and rescued all passengers and crew unharmed."

"There were no material losses and investigations started the hijacking."

Cairo Radio earlier said the hijackers were led by a man called himself the Abdel Nasser Organisation. It said they had demanded that Egypt release five prisoners, three Libyans jailed for the attempted murder of Major General Heish, a former Libyan government minister and opponent of leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, who had been granted asylum in Egypt.

Both Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which had hijacked the Libyan foreign ministry saying it was inappropriate means of securing the release of Libyans in Egypt.

Egyptian Premier Mamedouh Salem said later that he had confessed they were financed by the Libyan leader.

Colonel Qadhafi promised them 250,000 dollars if they landed in Tripoli, Mr. Salem said.

Another black shot in S. African trouble

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 23, (AFP). — Unrest in the black townships of the Transvaal today spread to Mamelodi, near Pretoria, where trouble erupted at a high school when pupils attempted to damage and burn down the building.

Police reinforcements were sent to the area which houses about 50,000 blacks and where serious incidents took place in June this year, during the first wave of demonstrations in the central Transvaal.

Earlier today, one black demonstrator was shot dead by police who opened fire in Soweto when groups of militant youths tried to prevent black workers boarding commuter trains bound for the

white city of Johannesburg. Unrest in the black townships of the Transvaal today spread to Mamelodi, near Pretoria, where trouble erupted at a high school when pupils attempted to damage and burn down the building.

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## Cabinet holds meet in Ma'an

MA'AN, (JNA). — The cabinet decided Monday in its open meeting here, which was also attended by the governor & mayor of Ma'an and a large number of citizens, to open new roads to several villages in the governorate and to make available water for every village and settlement in the city and its surroundings.

The cabinet also adopted several resolutions to improve

public services in the governorate.

During the meeting, Prime Minister Mudar Badran emphasised that the government has already allocated JD2.6 million to improve the road network in the governorate, which will cover 930 kilometres in all.

The prime minister also said that more cabinet meetings will be held in other governorates to look to the needs of the citizens on the spot.



Prime Minister Mudar Badran (centre) listens to citizens during the open cabinet meeting in Ma'an; to his right is Minister of the Interior Sulayman Arar.

## Fate of French cabinet up in the air

PARIS, Aug. 23, (R). — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's political future was in the balance today after he met President Valery Giscard d'Estaing for talks thought to have centred on a change of government in France.

Mr. Chirac, looking tense after a meeting with the president, hustled past reporters without saying a word when he left the Elysee presidential palace.

President Giscard d'Estaing is under heavy pressure to announce whether he plans to replace the Gaullist premier and instal the se-

cond government of his two-year-old presidency.

But there was no news of a change tonight despite rumours that the premier had already privately submitted his resignation.

The president has been wrestling with the Chirac problem for much of this year after the plain-speaking young premier became squeezed by a feud between the Elysee and the Gaullist Party, which dislikes the president's reform policies.

Even if Mr. Chirac were forced out, it appeared unlikely the Gaullists would leave the government coalition in which they partner Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republicans and the Centre Reform Movement.

Despite their taste for independence, they are well aware that their departure from the ruling majority would bring down the government and hasten a general election which, according to latest opinion polls, the socialist-communist opposition could easily win.

The price of oil has been set at \$11.51 a barrel for Saudi Arabian light crude, used by OPEC as a price yardstick, since the end of September last year.

A conference of oil ministers in Indonesia in May failed to agree on a new increase because of Saudi Arabian opposition, and left the price unchanged.

OPEC ministers are expected to decide soon on the basis of their Economic Commission's report whether to hold a special price conference before their next scheduled meeting in Qatar on December 15.

A special conference can be held if seven of OPEC's 13 members agree. Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest exporter, has said it will oppose any increase before December.

## OPEC experts meet in Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 23, (R). — Experts from oil-exporting countries today began a week of studies which could bring the world closer to a new rise in oil prices.

Officials of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Economic Commission said no details would be released on their discussions on oil prices, natural gas and other topics.

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## Jordan welcomes Arab Summit on Lebanon

AMMAN, (JNA). — The Jordanian government welcomed the idea of holding an Arab summit meeting to discuss the current situation in Lebanon and to bolster Arab solidarity.

In a reply message sent to the Arab League Secretariat in Cairo, the government also expressed the hope that the time and place of the meeting would be decided soon.

## Sismik 1 returns to port, Security Council consults

ANKARA, Aug. 23, (R). — The Turkish exploration ship Sismik 1, which is searching for oil in the disputed Aegean Sea, returns to port tonight to take on more sophisticated scientific equipment.

The ship, centre of a row between Turkey and Greece, has been at sea for five days taking seismicological soundings. No incidents have been reported.

The 1,200-ton converted sea rescue vessel will also have a week of overhaul in the Aegean port of Izmir.

The vessel's latest mission, the third of six, passed off in a less explosive atmosphere than previous voyages, which had produced fears of a military confrontation between the two countries.

Turkey and Greece both have claims to the Aegean continental shelves, and are locked in a bitter dispute over rights to the mineral riches of the seabed.

Eye-witness accounts reaching Ankara said Greek warships shadowing the Sismik had kept at a greater distance from the ship on this mission than in the past.

The Sismik 1 is mapping the geological structure of the eastern Aegean seabed, moving from north to south. On its latest trip it surveyed an area to the south and east of the Greek island of Chios.

Tension between Greece and Turkey was considerably reduced when Athens referred the issue to the United Nations Security Council. [Continued on page 6]



Cyprus Call — Cyprus President Makarios pays a brief call on Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis Monday in Athens en route back to Cyprus after attending aligned conference meeting in Sri Lanka. (AP wirephoto).

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# JORDAN TIMES

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## The U.S. election-1

There are few human processes that can maintain a steady of interest and excitement in the way that the American presidential election does in its unique quadrennial manner. That both parties have chosen their candidates, and both dates in turn have spiced up the scene with their colourful presidential running mates, one looks forward in the 70 days to whatever bits of deep and substantive debate emerge from the presidential contest. This is an unusual election in that a man who is unknown is running at a president who is unelected, with both candidates the traditional power base from which one normally goes forth into national politics in the United States.

Some from this contest are the raspy voices and frayed quality of such recurring American classics as Richard Nixon, rt Humphrey and George Wallace, but also sidelined are huge forces that were brought into the mainstream of the political process by people such as George McGovern, Eugene McCarthy. This promises to be a very middle-of-the-road campaign in which substantive differences on issues make the back seat to the aura of one's style and the mea-of one's manner.

The American people have just been through a moister of month campaign stretch, and they have emerged at this with little more knowledge of Jimmy Carter and Gerald than they had in December, 1975. This is partly because are few differences of any true depth between the two and partly because Gerald Ford was forced into a position where he has waged a campaign against a man, Ronald an, with whom he is substantially in agreement. For the six months, in fact, Gerald Ford has not been waging a sign to win a nomination, but rather has tried to orchestrate a melody of political hoopla designed simply to keep him t and carry his tune into the battle against Carter. He has eded in doing this.

The Ford-Carter contest will also be peculiar in that both for different reasons, will be running against what they both identified, in their own manner, as the common y of the American nation: a Congress that does and is more than anyone, except congressmen and senators, s it rightly should. While Ford and Carter are in agree-on much of what they will seek to portray and exploit jints of herculean disagreement, and while there are only v points of fundamental disagreement between the plat-s of the Republican and Democratic parties, the candida-es and especially the vice-presidential candidates, will never-ss try to whip up the emotional and political frenzy that ly naturally fermented, tapped and directed by candidates e mold of George McGovern, George Wallace, Eugene arthy or Edmund Brown. The Carter-Ford contest will ly be one of coloured balloons, long-legged cheerleaders, e debate and, if history is a good guide, lots of fun.

All in all, this looks to be something of an archetypal rican campaign. There are indeed new factors that will keep the outcome in doubt until the morning of November but by and large this will be very much a routine event. From our little corner of the planet, we look upon this lding drama with the spectator's sense of awe, humility cybernetic rapture. But we are not totally disinterested in outcome, because the policies of the president of the United as of America can and do have a profound effect on the of the people of the Middle East. The internal dynamics merican politics, are closely linked to the Middle East es of war and peace, hope and despair, life and death, justice and injustice.

It is appropriate to remember that an American ambas- was assassinated in the Middle East a few months ago tain a proper perspective of the relationships that exist en the Middle East and the United States.

The candidates in the American presidential election have en out on the Middle East, and most of what they have is nonsense. But this is dictated in large part by the im- tives of national electoral politics, and it must be kept in i that a candidate can exercise a tongue and a mind that ore loose and less reasoned than those of a president or ic figure constrained by the responsibilities of incumbency. is nowhere better dramatised than by the positions to on the Middle East of Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford.

## Cabinet adopts a number of resolutions

AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers in its Sunday session allocated the sum of JD150,000 for maintenance and repair works at the Ashrafieh Hospital here, besides releasing other credits for the implementation of health, communications, education, public works, and Water Supply Corporation projects in the Irbid governorate. The implementation of these projects was pledged by the council in its recent meeting held in Irbid.

The council also approved the appropriation of JD100,000 for the purchase of ten water tanks to help in the campaign against drought.

The cabinet also delegated Jordan's ambassador to France and the country's permanent representative to UNESCO Khalid Al Salem and the head of the UNESCO department Mohammad Ali Wardoni, to attend the UNESCO meetings due to convene in Cairo on August 28.

The council finally approved the dissolution of the Zerga municipal council and its replacement by a nominated municipal committee.

## Amman Mayor meets Damascus governor

AMMAN. — The Mayor of Amman Mohammad Tnuqan Sunday noon received the Governor of Damascus Mohammad Faruk Hamaoui with whom he discussed the basis for cooperation between the Jordanian and Syrian capitals and the development of their municipal services.

Mr. Hamaoui had arrived here on Saturday evening on a short private visit.

## Jordan, West Germany exchange memoranda

AMMAN. — Jordan and West Germany Monday exchanged cooperation memoranda under which the latter is to help in the development of the Geology and Mineral Department recently set up at the University of Jordan.

The agreement stipulates that the University of Jordan will provide the University of Jordan with two geology teachers to give courses in scientific geological research for a one-term period, in addition to five visiting lecturers on modern geological research work and that during a period of 16 months.

The German side also will host five teachers from the University of Jordan for a period of 20 months to enable them to complete research work they have already started here and allow them to look over the equipment and technical facilities available at West German geological centres and departments. It will also supply the university with necessary equipment for the geology department.

The agreements were signed for Jordan by the President of the University of Jordan Dr. Ishaq Farhan and for the West German government by its charge d'affaires here Peter Dussel.

The agreement constitutes the first step in the cooperation between West Germany and Jordan in the geology field, the Director of the Geology and Minerals Department at the University of Jordan Dr. Kamal Khadair said following the memoranda exchange. We hope that this cooperation will extend in future to include all academic fields.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian and Syrian press comments Monday took up a number of subjects for consideration.

Welcoming the present visit to Jordan of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau, Al Rai says that a few years ago Canada seemed a far off country, geographically, politically and economically. But the picture has changed "with Canada now presenting an open field for friendship and co-operation."

The paper points out that credit for the Jordanian-Canadian rapprochement goes to the initiative of the leaders of the two countries, when H.M. King Hussein paid his first visit to Canada, which Mr. Trudeau was now returning by visiting Jordan for the first time.

Al Rai says Trudeau's efforts have developed Canada's independence during the recent years and succeeded in giving the world a picture of Canada quite different from that of a member of the British Commonwealth "an obedient neighbour of the United States of America."

The paper also thinks Mr. Trudeau's ideas are not dissimilar from those of Third World countries, in spite of his country's alliance with NATO.

Al Dustour says that during the October 1973 war, the strength of the Arabs was augmented by two main factors, their solidarity and the use of petrol as another weapon in the battle with Israel.

Al Dustour goes on to say, now that the Arab solidarity has been shaken by the Lebanese events, the Arabs ought not to lose the other more important weapon: petrol. Israel, it says, is prospecting for oil in Sinai and the rest of the occupied Arab areas.

Al Dustour suggests that the Arab Boycott Bureau, which has just warned world oil companies not to help Israel's oil prospecting, should make sure, during its next meeting in Baghdad later this month, that none of these companies has resorted to evasive tactics by assuming new false names. "And not only that, the bureau should also consider blacklisting any country or countries to which the said companies belong, who have cooperated or will cooperate with Israel's oil prospecting activities," the paper states.

Al Shaab describes the resolutions issued by the fifth conference of non-aligned countries as a step forward in gaining world-wide support for the Arab cause. One of these resolutions provides for the formation of an action committee to bolster the struggle of Arab countries and the people

of the Israeli occupied areas to end the Israeli occupation. It also provides for the imposition of sanction against Israel for its disregard of international resolutions and conventions, and for its support of the racist regime in South Africa.

Al Shaab suggests that the Arab League should now take the initiative of forming a special committee to follow up the implementation of these resolutions. The committee, the paper says, should furnish the coordination office of non-aligned countries with all details of daily Israeli encroachments on Arab rights to the occupied land and Israel's close relationship with the South African racist regime.

Meanwhile, the Damascus dailies Tichrin and Al Baath Monday accused President Sadat's regime of pursuing a policy aimed at isolating Egypt from the Arab camp, and of trying to disrupt pan-Arab solidarity, particularly that between the peoples of Egypt and Syria, whose common national struggle goes back 25 years.

Tichrin says such tactics are doomed to failure, because "the sentiment for unity among the Arab masses is too strong to be nullified by any leader or regime."

## Letter to the editor

My sister who has been working at the Ashrafieh Hospital for the past fifteen years, gave birth there to a baby girl on 22/8/76 at 4 p.m.

Since the baby needed immediate attention from a pediatrician, which if given on time could have saved her life, I was requested to call the doctor on duty from his house for that purpose.

To my surprise, the telephone in the maternity ward was out of order, and to make things worse the entrance to the ward was closed and the key was with the doorman who was also absent.

I somehow managed to jump over the wall surrounding the maternity ward and succeeded in reaching the Ashrafieh telephone exchange where I met with a lot of difficulties there also before I was able to reach the doctor at his house. A member of his household answered the phone, and informed me that he will be at the hospital in no time at all & that, after my having emphasised to that person the importance of his immediate presence. The doctor arrived two hours and a half later to find the baby already dead.

I had a heated argument with him as with the hospital staff who were present, but to no avail.

I would like to bring this matter to your attention since it is a humanitarian problem.

## Transport team leaves for Syria

AMMAN. — The board of administration of the Jordanian-Syrian Maritime Company is due to start in Damascus on Wednesday morning a series of meetings at the Syrian Ministry of Transport to discuss a number of questions placed on its agenda.

The Minister of Transport Mahmoud Hawamdeh and the Jordanian team to the board meeting leave here Tuesday for Damascus for that purpose.

## Lebanese M.P. arrives for short visit

AMMAN. — Lebanese member of parliament Nazem Al Qadry arrived here Sunday from Syria on a short visit. Mr. Al Qadry, who will be the guest of the Upper House of Parliament during his stay, is the leader of the Western Bekaa Bloc and chairman of the parliamentary administrative commission to the Lebanese parliament.

## Television

Channel 3 & 6 :	Channel 6 :
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 National geographics	8.30 Some mothers do have them
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Living tomorrow
	9.10 The main chance
	10.00 News in English
	10.15 Kung Fu
	(On both channels)

## Amman Airport

Departures :	Arrivals :
9.30 Baghdad (IA)	8.30 Baghdad (IA)
10.30 Rome	9.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
11.00 Cairo	9.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
12.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	12.20 Aleppo, Damascus (Sy. A)
13.00 Aqaba (Sy. A)	15.05 Aqaba (Sy. A)
15.45 Damascus (Sy. A)	17.40 Paris
19.00 Dubai	17.45 Cairo
19.10 Kuwait (KAC)	18.00 Kuwait (KAC)
20.30 Bahrain, Bangkok	18.30 Copenhagen, Vienna
20.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	19.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
21.00 Jeddah	19.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
23.55 Doha, Muscat	19.15 Rome
	19.15 London
	19.40 Frankfurt

## Market Prices

Apples (golden) : 80-140	Apples (starken) : 120-160	Apples (double red) : 120-170	Apples (local) : 100-140	Bell pepper : 50-80	Bananas : 170-200	Cauliflower : 150-170	Carrots : 60-90	Cucumbers (small) : 120-160	Cucumbers (large) : 70-90	Eggplant (small) : 40-60	Eggplant (large) : 30-50	Figs : 80-120	Green beans : 70-100	Garlic (dry) (large) : 80-100	Grapes (green) : 80-120	Grapes (black) : 60-90	Hot pepper : 150-180	Lemon (yellow) : 170-200	Lemon (green) : 90-120	Marrow (small) : 100-130	Marrow (regular) : 70-100	Muskmelon : 80-120	Orange : 120-160	Onion (dry) imported : 80-100	Onions (white) : 40-85	Okra (red) : 90-120	Okra (green) : 150-180	Potatoes (imported) : 90-120	Potatoes (local) : 90-120	Peaches (large) : 160-200	Pears (large) : 200-240	Pears (small) : 140-180	Tomatoes : 60-90	Spinach : 25-45	String beans : 110-140	Water melon (large) : 80	Water melon (small) : 50
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## Radio

(On 356 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 New reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.05 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favorites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Walking the folkways
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Special feature
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 New reel
7.30 Sign off

## Emergencies

Doctors :
Dr. Muwafak Kaibeh (41277)
Dr. Faek Kadoumi (62626)
Pharmacies :
Lubna : (44944)
Grand : (64511)
Ameen : (56728)
Taxis :
Taxina : (44660)
Khayyam : (41541)
Nahda : (63003)

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	591.0	597.0
French franc	66.6	68.9
Swiss franc	134.0	134.4
German mark	131.8	132.2
Iraqi dinar	950.0	960.0
Syrian pound	81.3	81.9
Egyptian pound	480.0	500.0
Lebanese pound	102.0	106.5
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0

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## In an interview with L'Express

## Carter comes out strong on W. European communists, weak on southern Africa

PARIS, Aug. 22, (R). — U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter said in an interview published today that the attitude of the West European communists is a threat to peace.

He told the French weekly news magazine L'Express that he blamed inept government and in certain cases corruption as being partly responsible for the advance of communist parties in Western Europe.

Mr. Carter was answering questions by Mr. Pierre Salinger, former Press Secretary of the late President John Kennedy, in what L'Express said was his first interview granted to a foreign publication.

After deploring the advances by communist parties in Western Europe, he said: "I think in many cases, they are due to the weakness of the ineptitude of democratic forces to govern suitably. In certain cases, corruption (on the part of non-communists) has been a factor for communist successes while in other cases there has been certain incompetence or inability to keep close links between those who govern," he said.

## W. Germany will help Spain on EEC links

ONN, Aug. 23, (R). — West Germany yesterday promised Spain support in its moves for closer links with the European Common market, a foreign ministry spokesman here said.

He was speaking after talks at a Spanish castle, near Bonn, between Spanish Foreign Minister Mariano Oreja Aguirre and his West German counterpart, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Herr Genscher told Senor Oreja of West Germany's confidence that Spain would continue to build up its democratic system, the spokesman said. Senor Oreja arrived here Saturday for a two-day visit, the first time he has held talks broad with another foreign minister since taking office early in July.

Other subjects discussed by the two ministers included West German tourism and investments in Spain, both of which decreased last year, and West Germany's proposals for a U.N. anti-guerrilla convention and the establishment of an international court to try alleged cases of breaches of human rights, informed sources said.

Atlantic community will make the Italians and the French understand that communists have dual loyalties which most often will tip in favour of the USSR and the Eastern European nations. This is a threat to their security and to peace," he said.

Mr. Carter said that he would try to stress "stable and confident relations with Europe and Japan who are our natural allies..." if he were elected.

He said he would listen to the Europeans as "one voice" without trying to divide them if that was what they wished. But he said he would treat individually "in a firmer and clearer manner" with developing nations.

Mr. Carter said he was not an isolationist but "that I would never engage (the U.S.) militarily in the internal affairs of another country unless our own security was threatened."

Mr. Carter said France and other nations should join the United States in limiting the sale of nuclear installations to non-nuclear countries and vowed "to do everything in my power (if elected) either by private negotiation or by public statement to reduce these sales."

Mr. Carter said the Soviet Union should show more willingness to limit its own nuclear tests and should adopt a less aggressive stance in the Middle East conflict.

He added that the USSR should be made to understand that the United States insists on the independence of Yugoslavia but that the United States would not act in a clandestine manner against the governments of Eastern European states.

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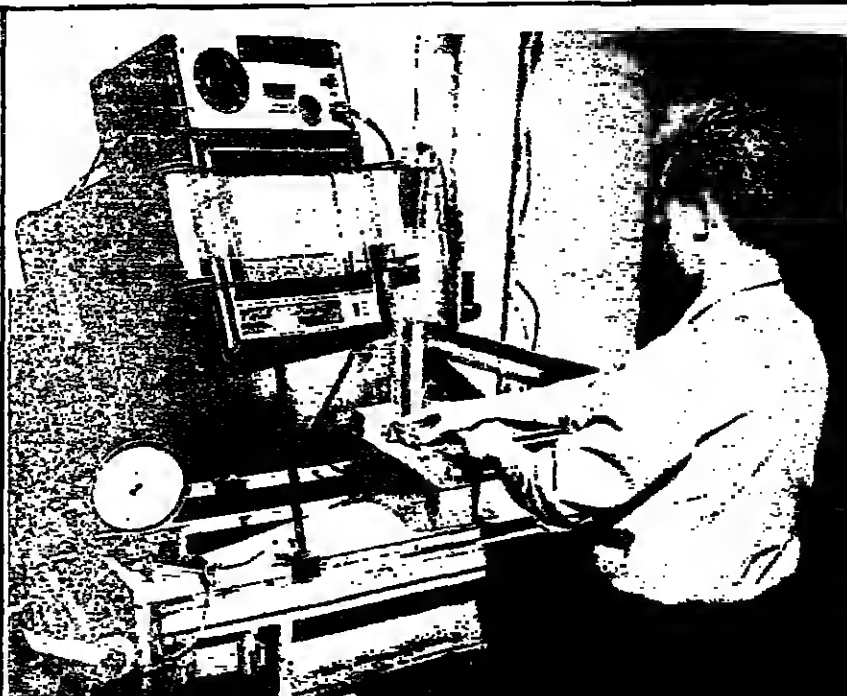
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## Ford strategy: criticise Congressional spending, set Dole loose on Carter

MAIL, COLORADO, Aug. 23, (R). — The Democratic-controlled Congress appears likely to be President Ford's main target in the campaign being planned here to fend off Jimmy Carter's challenge for the White House.

Mr. Carter himself may have been reserved as a target for the sharp-tongued Senator Robert Dole, Mr. Ford's Republican vice-presidential running mate.

But the president postponed hard decisions about the campaign until later in the week while he rested after the exhausting Republican convention in Kansas City last week.

Mr. Ford, leading a divided and minority Republican Party and described by the White House as the underdog in the campaign against Mr. Carter, made Congress the whipping boy when he accepted the Republican nomination last Thursday.

Preliminary strategy by his political advisers called for him to assume a lofty attitude and try to put Mr. Carter on the defensive by tying him to what Mr. Ford called a reckless "budget-busting" Congress.

Senator Dole, a highly partisan conservative, was being described in some political quarters as Mr. Ford's Richard Nixon.

The reference was to the 1952 presidential campaign, when Dwight Eisenhower was presented as the lofty statesman, and Mr. Nixon, his running mate, fiercely attacked the opposition. The precise roles that the president and Senator Dole intend to play remain tentative until Mr. Ford begins

new strategy meetings on Tuesday or Wednesday in this Rocky Mountain resort.

One plan offered to President Ford was that Senator Dole should try to goad Mr. Carter into making mistakes that would cut the Democrat's lead of 20 percentage points over Mr. Ford in the latest opinion polls.

The plan argued the Mr. Carter's pronouncements so far were evasive, showing a profound ignorance of national problems, and that it might be relatively easy to rattle him.

Mr. Ford, it was thought, could wage an effective campaign by attacking Congress for big spending programmes which the White House has described as an invitation to economic disaster.

At the same time, the president would emphasise the contention that he had preserved peace, ended recession and restored trust in the White House following the corruption of the Watergate years.

White House aides said the president was looking forward to series of three nationally televised debates with Mr. Carter, because the aides felt he could easily outmanoeuvre his opponent. These will be the first face-to-face debates between presidential candidates since the campaign between John Kennedy and Mr. Nixon in 1960.

The 1960 debates were believed to have given Mr. Kennedy a decisive edge that brought about his narrow victory over Mr. Nixon.

A debate between President Ford and Jimmy Carter could be equally decisive.

President Ford's chief problems seem to be his pardon of Mr. Nixon, his status as an unelected, "accidental" president brought to power as a result of Watergate, and accusations that he was ruling by veto alone.

Political analysts believed that Mr. Carter would conduct a high level campaign but that his running mate, Senator Walter Mondale, would unleash criticisms of the Nixon pardon, which remains a highly controversial issue among Americans.

It was also recalled that Senator Dole, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, defended Mr. Nixon tenaciously until the former president finally admitted involvement in covering up the Watergate scandal.

## Edward Heath supports direct elections for Euro parliament

LONDON, Aug. 23, (AFP). — Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath believes it is "urgently necessary" to hold direct elections to the European parliament, he told The Times in a wide-ranging interview published today.

"People in this country will then also feel that they are participating much more closely in the work of the European Economic Community," he declared, stressing that citizens could lobby their own representatives.

"I personally favour an arrangement whereby those who are to be elected to the European assembly would be entitled to sit and speak in the parliament at Westminster, but not to vote," he continued.

"That would give a much clearer and I think helpful relationship between the parliament of Westminster and the European assembly."

Mr. Heath, who headed Britain's conservative government until 1973, told The Times Britain ought to become "more flexible in its approach to its institutions, moving with the times to deal with new situations."

"There is a very grave danger now that we are becoming ossified," he said.

Britain, he added, has failed to take the advantage of the opportunities that are open to it through the E.E.C., mainly as a result of division in the cabinet.

"The result is that on every European question the present labour government is paralysed," he charged.

"This is well recognized in Europe among other governments and they are deeply disappointed that we appear to be playing no effective role in Europe," he said.

## Peres: more Jewish settlements are needed in occupied territories

TEL AVIV, Aug. 23, (R). — Defence Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday that the establishment of any new Jewish agricultural settlement, whether inside Israel or in the occupied areas, strengthened Israel's guard against Arab guerrilla infiltration.

In an interview with Ramzor (traffic light), journal of the youth section of the Israel Labour Party, he said "In this interim period of no peace and no war, farming villages serve as the eyes, ears and roots of the state."

He said he had discussed this with American leaders who had expressed understanding.

Mr. Peres said that when peace was achieved there would be nothing wrong with some Jewish settlements remaining within Arab territory.

Referring to the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) extreme rightwing Jewish movement which has made many attempts to establish unauthorized settlements in the occupied West Bank Mr. Peres said he did not agree with their methods but did not dislike them as individuals.

"I cannot identify with them"

SWAPO president tells journalists

Israelis, British mercenaries patrol Namibia-Angola border

LUSAKA, Aug. 22, (R). — An African nationalist leader in Namibia (South West Africa) said today that Israeli advisors and British mercenaries are helping South Africa to police the desert borderlands between the territory and Angola.

Mr. Sam Nujoma, president of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), said his organisation had clear evidence that Israelis were helping South African security forces control a 50 km (30 mile) military buffer zone on Namibia's side of the frontier.

"We have evidence that the South Africans are using British mercenaries to install electronic devices to detect our guerrillas," Mr. Nujoma told western correspondents in an interview.

"This has been going on for four years. Recently, the South Africans have begun employing Israelis to help them control the buffer zone," Mr. Nujoma continued.

"The South Africans regard the Israelis as experts in desert warfare," the SWAPO leader said. SWAPO is widely acknowledged as the biggest African nationalist group in South African-ruled Na-

and would not like to see membership grow. I am much more concerned about young people who join the Rakah, Israel Communist Party or the extreme wing Matzpen movement," said.

Leaders of the Gush Emunim movement were among eight people detained early yesterday while holding an illegal prayer on the roof of the one Jewish hospital in the Arab town of Hebron. They are attempting to claim the empty building.

Faith Bloc members and students of the Jewish Kiryat settlement near Hebron have made daily attempts during the week to hold prayer or meetings in the building claiming it belongs to the Jewish community of Hebron. They want to turn it into a synagogue or religious college.

The two-storey building is the local Jewish hospital since 1929. The building was used as headquarters for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees between 1949 and 1967 and has since been empty.

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**CRISTAL LAMP**



## pan newspaper advises e float of yen

YO, Aug. 23, (AFP). — ched, \$1,000 million, bringing to should let the yen's ex- he determined freely by economic strengths in and other countries, the language Japan Times 's economy had ridden out e increases in oil prices material costs and retail- competitive ability in the market.

managed float of the yen stable exchange rate in the hood of ooe-dollar- had successfully. Induced rt boom and improved the s position, it said.

trade surplus for July rea-

## German banker tical over ke" future

FURT, Aug. 23, (AFP) — minger, Vice-President West German Central Ba- openly voiced scepticism future of the European "snake" it was learned

been an "illusion" to co- he joint floating scheme hicle of future economic etary union in the Euro- nomic Community" he to- sbank staff at a training Kleinheubach, Bavaria. usion had oow been "bu- Emminger said.

monetary parties can in run be maintained only er countries which follow economic and monetary

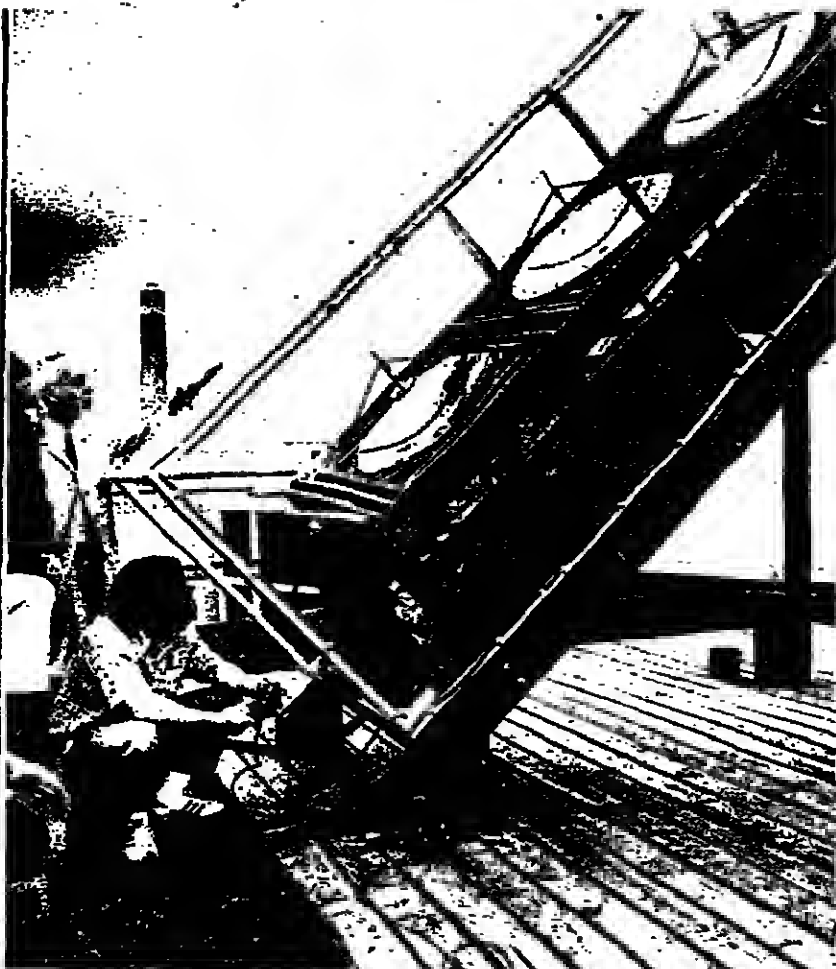
te of inflation in EEC co- now varied between four in West Germany and 16 in Italy, he said.

isparities are oot smaller the countries which let rences float together ag- dollar," he added.

minger said he did not that the "snake" parties maintained "for still so-

The Japanese currency had also come under pressure in a different way — from European money markets where speculation on the strong German mark led to speculation on the yen. Japan's continuing payments surplus was another major factor responsible for the yen's steep rise.

The Japan Times quoted one monetary expert as saying that the yen will keep rising probably to around 285 yen a dollar.



**HOUSE POWER** — A home-size solar energy converter that produces both heat and electricity is tested by its developers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The simplified, highly efficient device has three sets of double mirrors that concentrate sun light some 1,000 times, focussing it onto photovoltaic cells that convert it to electricity. Water that is heated in the process of cooling the cells can be used directly or channelled to heat or cool rooms.

## British artist paints fakes as protest against "art merchants"

LONDON, Aug. 23, (R) — An obscure artist with a grudge against art dealers said yesterday he had flooded the market with faked paintings which, although they were good imitations should never have deceived a novice.

The 59-year-old Tom Keating said he sometimes even scrawled the word "fake" on his imitations of famous pictures. At other times in his output over the past 25 years he had left clear clues

like using the wrong kind of canvas.

The works of Mr. Keating came to light with a recent revelation that works by artist Samuel Palmer seemed in fact to be copies.

The Times newspaper reported that four of these paintings were bought by Leger galleries of Bood street and that another was sold at auction for £15,000.

Samuel Palmer was a visionary

landscape painter and follower of the painter-poet William Blake.

Earlier this month a saleroom official reported tracing the suspect pictures back to Mr. Keating who earns his living as an art restorer.

An excited search for Mr. Keating was started by The Times and by picture gallery officials. But he was away on holiday.

Theo a letter from Mr. Keating appeared in yesterday's Times announcing he was back home and surprised to find himself at the centre of a stir.

"Quite frankly and with, I trust, due modesty, I cannot imagine how anyone could begin to believe that the crude daubs being marketed as Samuel Palmer's were authentic," Mr. Keating wrote.

"Anyone with a true love of this kindly, generous, and devout artist (who was unable to afford a pinch of snuff in his declining years) will know that he could not possibly have done this work, even on an off-day."

Mr. Keating said he had also turned out copies of French impressionists and German expressionists over the years. He went on:

"I cannot, however, be held responsible for all the pastiche (imitation art works) around. I have generally made sure my work could be readily distinguished."

Mr. Keating stressed that he never deceived anyone to whom he sold directly.

This left open the question of who had actually sold the fake Palmers as real ones. The British Antique Dealers Association has started an investigation into the chain of ownership after the paintings left Mr. Keating's hands.

One dealer has suggested that an organised group might be responsible.

Mr. Keating said he had turned out his imitations not for gain "but simply as a protest against merchants who make capital out of those I am proud to call my brother artists, both living and dead."

## ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

## The Commodisation of Money

The idea of building a financial market in Amman is sexy, but is it sufficiently seductive? The Law No. 31 for the year 1976 entitled, "Amman Financial Market Law" has been passed and published in the Official Gazette issue no. 2629. The market now awaits the constructive next step of implementation.

Jordanian officials and policy-makers have been toying with the idea for sometime. Those who defended it claimed that it could be turned into a saving/investment institution which is bound to be a vehicle of mobilising excess funds and a channel for investment.

However, others took a sceptical view claiming that the scope of the Jordanian market cannot afford this luxury. They say that three conditions must be met before a financial market becomes successful. These are width, breadth, and resiliency.

Breadth means the existence of a large assortment of financial claims which vary in terms of maturity, interest, value, etc... Width refers to the existence of a large volume of each type of claims. Resiliency denotes flexibility in the sense that prices of claims and the interest on them is solely determined by market forces of supply and demand.

These three conditions are essential and by looking into the prospective market we find that they could be met. For instance all shareholding companies whose capital exceeds 100 thousand Jordan dinars may float bonds and shares in the market. If we include government and public institutions' issues, we will end up with a relatively large spectrum of claims.

However, the width condition may not be met as closely as that of breadth. Some family-owned companies may refrain from dispersing ownership or limit the share they want to give up, to a minimum. Thus the volume of each claim they issue will be small, and there is the worry that government bonds will dominate the market.

The third condition of resiliency is derived from the above-cited two conditions, but it is more vital. If the market trend is not determined by perfectly competitive supply and demand conditions, it would lose its sexy speculative appeal. Some broker with a large volume of claims under his arm can sway the market and set its tone. The prospective policy gains expected to accrue from the market will disappear.

The aim of the market is oot to transform money from a liquid asset to a commodity. On the contrary, it is hoped to serve two basic functions, namely, a saving/investment instrument and a stabilisation tool.

Stabilisation can be better achieved if the Central Bank of Jordan succeeds through its open-market operations in influencing interest rates to the directions it finds appropriate. For this to be feasible, resiliency must be omnipresent.

Yet interest rates are still rigid because of the Ottoman Usury Ordinance which puts a ceiling of 9 per cent on rates of interest. That law must be amended before the market starts operations.

There is no worry that Jordanians will not participate in the game. If the market succeeds, it will attract a great deal of business by the risk-loving Jordanians.

## American car sales surge forward

NEW YORK, (AP). — Almost nobody would have believed a year or two ago that, from an economic perspective, 1976 would be the year of the automobile. But it is; the car is driving the economy.

If the surveys are correct, evidence of this will be observed at mountain and seashore and lake, in national parks and at ball parks, on highways and backroads and in traffic jams.

The car's comeback is truly astonishing. It has bucked the high price of gasoline, fears of oew shortages, environmentalist antagonism, layoffs, dilution of personal income, and what had been an underlying fear of the future.

When Thomas Murphy, General Motors chairman, began talking many months ago about a strong year upcoming, some industry analysts openly questioned the reliability of his market information and also his analysis of it.

Disbelief sounded like an echo, from so many directions did it come. GM, it was said, was building cars to sit in inventory; Murphy was taking GM out on a limb; people won't buy cars because prices are too high.

But even Murphy has been forced to raise his estimates, as week after week the demand for cars, and for some trucks too, greatly exceeded expectations.

At the beginning of the year, he issued the most bullish forecast of any American car maker: 10.25 million cars and 3 million trucks. Now he foresees "at least" 10.5 million cars being sold in the United States, and truck sales of more than 3 million.

If labour negotiations can be resolved "peacefully and responsibly without interruptions in production," he told the Detroit Economic Club, combined car-truck sales in 1976 could be the second highest in history.

Almost as noteworthy as the surge of car sales is the unexpected demand for large cars and the weaker-than-anticipated interest in subcompact models.

The daily sales rate for mid-May was the second-best ever.

topped only by the comparable period in 1973, but there was an important asterisk attached to the figures, released this week.

That is, General Motors, Chrysler and the Lincoln-Mercury division of Ford reported record high sales, but the overall figure was depressed a bit by the downturn at American Motors, which specialises in smaller cars.

Considering the oear panic of a couple of years ago, Americans have adapted amazingly well to the gasoline situation. His prices this.

## Japan, U.S. firms may sell Iran nuclear plants

TOKYO, Aug. 23, — (AFP) — Japan's Mitsui and co. jointly with General Electric of the United States have begun talks with Iran for export of nuclear power plants worth \$ 10,011 million.

The project is included in the commercial protocol signed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who recently visited Iran, and the Iranian government.

Mitsui and co. will undertake a wide range of business arrangements with General Electric including collection of information on the Iranian market, procurement of materials and equipment, and engineering, for mounting the nuclear power plant.

General Electric (G.E.) has highly rated the record of Mitsui and co., it having built a petrochemical plant in Iran and wishes to avail of its experience in Iran. If the G.E.-Mitsui group succeeds in landing the Iranian order, Japanese nuclear power plant markets may revive sub-contract orders for manufacturing various systems that go into the making of nuclear power plants.

The deal for the nuclear power plants will begin to be negotiated in real earnest with the conclusion shortly of a U.S.-Iranian agreement for peaceful uses of nuclear materials. Already there has started a fierce rivalry between G.E. and Westinghouse for the Iranian nuclear power plant orders.

What are required by Iran are eight nuclear electric power-generating plants with light-water reactors capable of generating 1,000,000—1,211,111 kilowatts.

Mitsui and co. has dispatched its personnel to Iran to keep in contact with G.E. personnel there to supply information on conditions in Iran. G.E. is expected shortly to consult Mitsui and co. about specifications to be drawn up and presented to the Iranian government. If G.E. receives an overall order for nuclear power plants, it is said to be desiring to obtain reactor pressure containers, turbines, and generators, through Mitsui and co. Tokyo Shibaura, Hitachi Ltd., and Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, which have common technologies with G.E., are expected to receive orders for these through Mitsui and co.

G.E. up to now has frequently ordered with Hitachi, Toshiba, and Ishikawajima, pressure containers, inner reactor systems, and other reactor components.

G.E. is the world's foremost heavy-electric machinery maker in the engineering and manufacturing fields but it has found it best to make use of Mitsui and co.'s engineering experience in Iran.

G.E. also has a sole agency contract with Mitsui and co. through which it has sold nuclear power plants to Tokyo Electric Power co. and other electric power companies.

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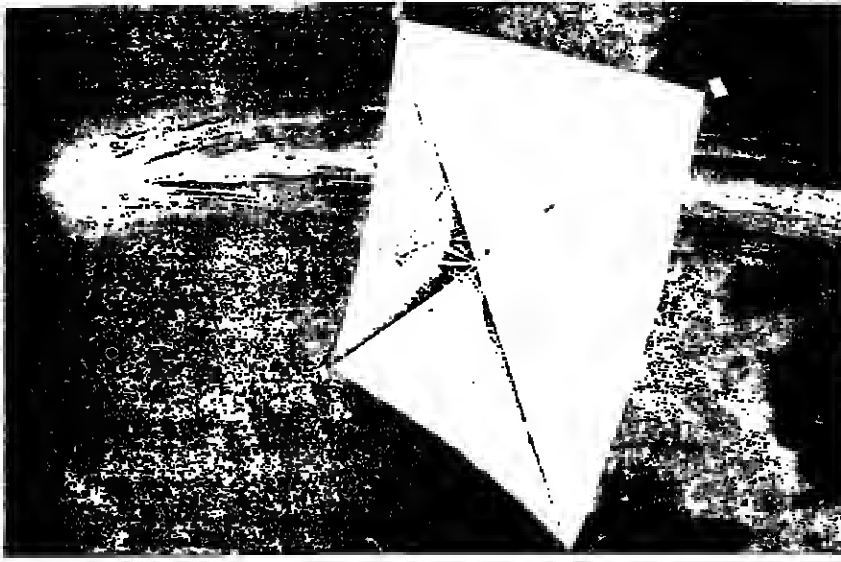
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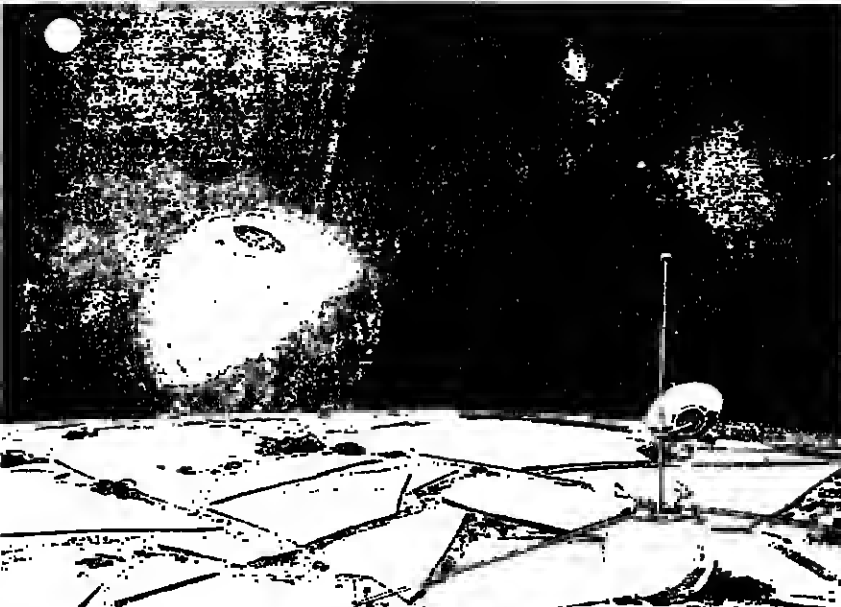
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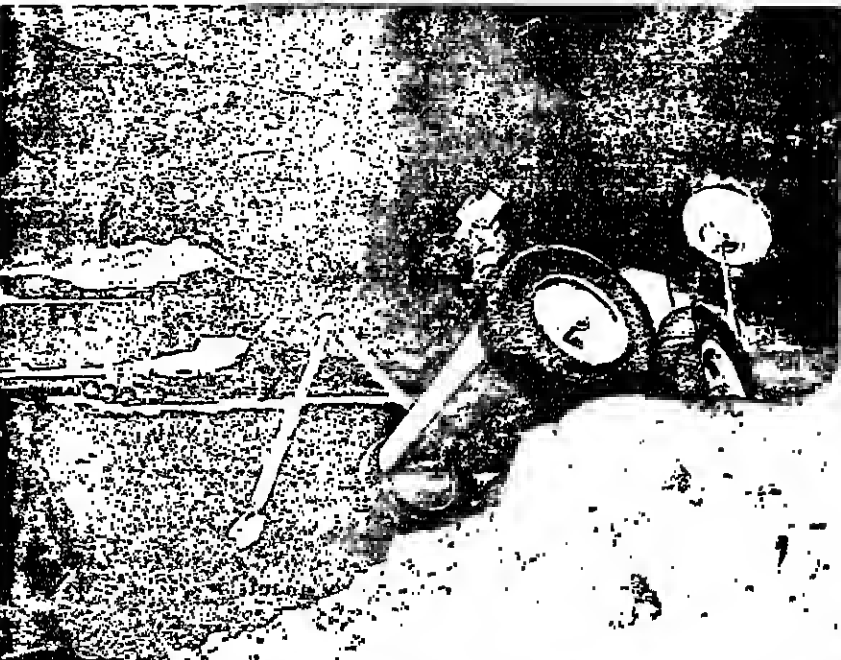




A 1986 Solar Sail rendezvous with Halley's Comet.



A landing on Ganymede, a Jupiter moon.



Sketch of landrovers on Mars.

## JPL plans new space projects: to Saturn, and beyond?

PASADENA, California (CSM) — "Purple pigeons" are the latest flights of space fancy which scientists and engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) here would like to see come to life.

They are ideas for unmanned space missions put together by an ad hoc committee — nicknamed the Planetary Skunk Works — which combine the elements of good science and popular appeal. They got their colorful name from JPL's new director, Bruce Murray, who created the committee to combat a "failure of imagination" in the planetary space programme.

The list of "purple pigeons" includes plans for:

— Pairs of robot rovers to remotely explore the surface of Mars. These would be about the size of an office desk, have a lifetime of one year, travel some 900 miles, and study the planet's geology, chemistry, and meteorology — as well as search for signs of life.

— Unveiling the hidden face of Venus with a radar-equipped satellite which could take detailed pictures of the planet's surface through the perpetual cloud cover.

— Development of a "solar sail," a vast expanse of reflective foil pushed by the pressure of sunlight. It could be used to rendezvous with Halley's Comet in 1986 and serve as an interplanetary shuttle.

— Taking a grand tour of the inner moons of Jupiter, which form a miniature "solar system" — ending with a landing on Ganymede.

— Orbiting ringed-planet Saturn and landing on Titan, its Earth-like moon, to search for life.

— A 500-day tour of half a dozen asteroids orbiting the sun between Mars and Jupiter.

— Establishing an unmanned station at the moon's south pole. The object: to find and extract water and oxygen for use by a future manned colony.

"These projects will have to sell themselves for what they are," says Dr. Murray. "Either we will capture a renewed spirit of imagination, or the space programme will go down the tubes."

The Jet Propulsion Laboratory has been active in the U.S. unmanned space programme since its inception. Following the present Mars mission, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has only two unmanned missions planned: a flyby of Jupiter and Saturn, and a Venus probe. They are scheduled for launch in 1977 and 1978 respectively.

As a result of the space programme slowdown, JPL is facing major cutbacks. Last week, it announced 25 layoffs from a staff of 3,700 and a major reorganization.

There is a definite connection between purple pigeons and these cutbacks, acknowledges Clarence Gates, head of the ad hoc committee. These ideas are strictly unofficial. But they are an attempt to pump new ideas into planetary programme planning which has become "encrusted" with advisory committees and bureaucracy, he says.

At first there was some scepticism within the committee about this task.

"Scientists and engineers often feel uncomfortable when asked to step out from behind their slide rules and calculations (as they were in this case)," says Dr. Gates. "We were also worried about our integrity," he said. "There is a great temptation in a situation like this to dress up bad science."

But, as the group dug into various ideas, they became more and more enthusiastic. "You know, there really is a lot of vitality left in the planetary programme," says Dr. Gates, as if he were a little surprised himself.

More intuition than engineering went into the purple pigeon concepts, although six top JPL scientists and engineers have spent several months on part-time brainstorming. Estimates of the costs of the various missions — ranging from \$200 million to \$400 million apiece — are nothing more than "back-of-the-envelope" guesses.

The most novel aspect of these proposals was the attempt to choose those which can interest and involve the public, as Viking has done, and so hopefully rekindle widespread support for planetary exploration.

In order to test out their ideas, the skunk works crew has polled spouses, friends, and visiting science writers to evaluate the interest in the various missions they have come up with.

Some of the ideas which committee members passed over are a Mercury orbiter, a Mars airplane, and large needles, called penetrometers, which bury themselves deeply into a planet's surface.

But they, and the rest of the industry supported by the unmanned space programme, are hoping the "purple pigeon" ideas will catch on and come home to roost.

## How about bringing the Olympics down to earth

NEW YORK (CSM). — I watched the Olympics on television with growing disbelief. These couldn't be real people at all. Or if they were, they're being bred specially for the purpose.

Bald-headed American lads swim faster than dolphins, undersized Romanian schoolgirls score 100 out of 100 for gymnastics, enormous Russians pick up heavy weights and look as if they have to be taken home on tank-transporters.

You might suppose there was a limit to the speed at which mankind can run a mile. It used to seem obvious that it couldn't be done in as little as four minutes.

Yet today, four minutes is slow-coach and who can swear it will never go down to three? Year after year the records go lower or higher as the case may be.

I sat there goggling. This had nothing to do with me and my world, as those politicians who have decided it is not part of "their" world and ordered many

of the sportsmen home, evidently agree.

So why don't we dismantle the whole thing, or let it be done by computer simulation, and put together a Real People's Olympic Games that ordinary folk can play.

For example, ordinary folk don't do those extraordinary strokes that Olympic swimmers use. Ordinary people do the Dog-Paddle. But there is no gold medal for the Dog-Paddle at the television Olympics!

Nor is there one for the Jump-in Holding the Nose, or for the One Width with Baby on Shoulders; all things ordinary people do when they go to the swimming pool.

Nor, in the track events, is there a class for Running After Bus with Umbrella and Briefcase, Boarding Underground Train as the Doors Close, or Running Down an Up Escalator.

You may object these would be unfair on trained athletes because they are the sort of thing Real People do all the time. Too much like real life. So what games do

Real People really play?

They certainly don't play the kind of hockey I saw the Spaniards and Pakistanis playing, on plastic grass with the ball moving so fast you couldn't see it.

Real People play something remotely like that on the beach, with pieces of driftwood and a rubber football that gets stolen at the end by a vicious black dog belonging to the other side.

After that, Real People skip Ducks and Drakes off the sea if the stones are flat enough, or else they throw stones at tin cans (empty bottles are reprehensible and get you disqualified).

A Real People's gold medal for Knocking Tin Cans Off Rocks would be something everyone could appreciate and practice for.

And if that still is not sporting enough, there are plenty of games Real People play at school sports and church fetes in a more organized manner: the Egg and Spoon Race, the Three-Legged, Wheelbarrow, Leap-frog, Bean-bag and Sack Races.

Not only are these much fun for the participants, most impossible to get a good nationalistic while doing them.

If one thing is noticeable about those taking part in the Olympics, it is a complete lack of any pleasure in what they are doing.

Real People's Olympics be for nations anyway? Nations are not people, are the conceptions of men.

Of course, if government is to enter in person — the Minister carrying for the Egg and Spoon, may Foreign Secretary hopping nation in a sack, while the new General and the Lord Mayor ran lashed together Three-Legged Race — they have to be admitted.

Indeed, it could be a real contribution to peace and prosperity take these gentlemen away from their normal business of life with Real People's lives.

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Patriotic organization: abbr.
4. Havoc
8. Sainte: abbr.
11. Imitate
12. Pay one's share
13. Sea eagle
14. — Gatos
15. Violate
17. Enclosed
19. Arabian commander
20. — Coty
21. Sequence of family rulers
24. Still
25. Apprehension
26. Discuss
27. Wood sorrel
30. Moisture
33. Armadillo
34. Legal claim
35. Field of endeavor
36. Resident physicians
40. Tease
41. Quitting party
42. Distinctive quality
43. Black bird

DOWN

1. Pay
2. Opposed to perigee
3. Show displeasure
4. Pushes firmly
5. One: prefix
6. Possessive adjective
7. Lace foundation
8. Looks
9. Attribute
10. Ingress
11. Decipher
12. Concerning
13. Endure: Scottish
14. Time unit
15. Burmese spirit
16. Boring
17. Hue
18. Faust, Carmen
19. Dog
20. Semitic language
21. Offer a defense
22. Baseball teams
23. Abyssinian weight
24. Land measure
25. Glacial ridges
26. Swedish
27. Oriental ship
28. Captain
29. Biblical character

Par time 30 min.

AP Newsfeatures

8-24

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KUNG FU

THE SOLDIER

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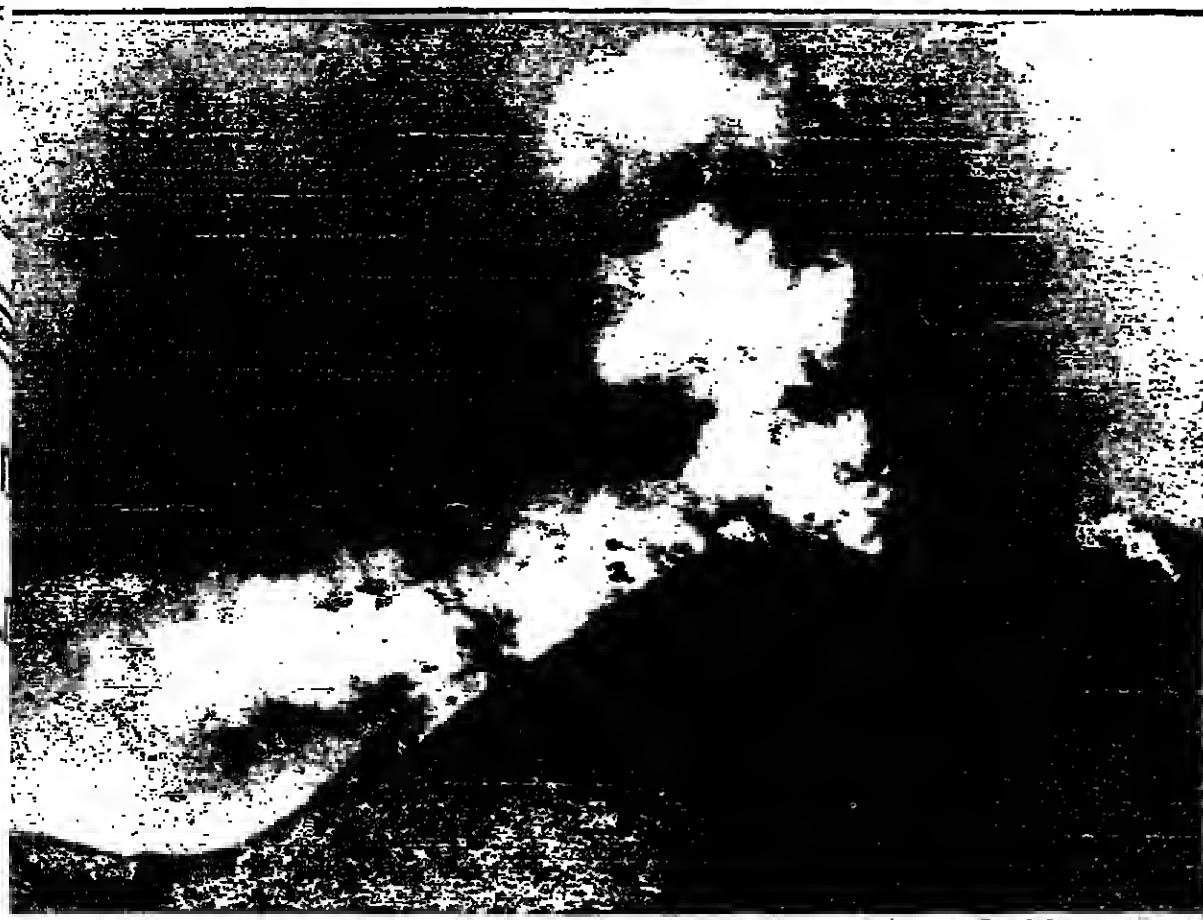
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TO BLOW? — Fumes rise from fissures at the top of Soufriere volcano on Guadeloupe's Basse Terre Island. (AP wirephoto).

### Guadeloupe disaster threat diminishes

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe — Aug. 23. (R). — The twin threat of a tropical cyclone and a volcano eruption receded today in this French Caribbean island. Officials called off a preliminary alert, announced yesterday, when the weather office reported that cyclone Emmy, approaching the Caribbean from the Atlantic, would pass north of Guadeloupe. Seismologists, whose warnings of an imminent eruption prompted the evacuation of 72,000 people a week ago, recorded 71 tremors in the Soufriere volcano last night but they described its condition as stationary.

### Both sides seek military victory

[Continued from page 1] about 10 kms east of Tripoli. They have already captured the northern coastal line from Chekka to the southern approaches of Tripoli. A leading Lebanese pediatrician meanwhile has appealed to the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) to put pressure on warring factions in Lebanon to stop shelling residential areas. Dr. Charles Ayoub, who works at the American University Hospital here and is acting head of the Lebanese Pediatrics Society, called for "moral support and some respect of human dignity." Shelling of Beirut residential districts caused more casualties among children than among any other section of the population. His own hospital dealt with an average of 50 children injured by shelling each day, he said. Children were often playing on the street when such attacks occurred, Dr. Ayoub said. They were "punch drunk" after more than 16 months of civil war and don't even move away when they hear machine-gun fire, he said. Dr. Ayoub's hospital in west Beirut has been hit several times by shells and he said he did not believe this was always accidental. Dr. Ayoub said that a nurse in his department lost the child she was expecting and an eye in a shelling attack when she left the hospital one day. In Geneva, the International Red Cross Committee said today it has given more aid to Palestinians and Lebanese leftists than to conservatives in the Lebanese war. The statement was issued to refute a charge by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) that the Red Cross discriminated against it.

## S. Korea, U.S. reject N. Korea message of regret

SEOUL, Aug. 23. (R). — South Korea today joined the United States in rejecting North Korea's expression of regret over the August 18 border clash in which two American officers were killed. The South Koreans also called for a new explanation from the north. In a show of force following the incident, the U.S. has reinforced its 41,000 troops in Korea with two squadrons of planes and six warships. The South Korean call for a new explanation from the north came after President Park Chung-hee presided over a meeting of key cabinet members, the third in three days. The meeting was summoned to discuss the message from North Korean President Kim Il-Sung which said it was regretful "that an incident occurred in the joint security area at Panmunjom at this time." The American-led United Nations command had said the two officers died when a tree-planting work party they were escorting in the demilitarised zone near the truce village of Panmunjom was attacked by club-wielding North Korean guards. The North Koreans said the U.N. party provoked the incident. After today's meeting in Seoul, a South Korean spokesman said that "North Korea must make a new response" to the protests from the U.S. and South Korea. Another government official said the U.N. command should obtain from North Korea "an assurance against recurrences" of the August 18 incident, which also left nine South Koreans and Americans injured. The officials said: "We must always demonstrate powerful deterrent force to repel a provocation immediately. But of course our government does not want to see developments which could trigger a new war in Korea." South Korea rejected the North Korean message as unsatisfactory because it lacked "convincing explanations and does not contain acceptance of the responsibility for the August 18 murder," the foreign ministry in Seoul said. "Basically, it is nothing but a repetition of the position North Korea had hitherto taken," the ministry added. North Korea today accused the United States of trying to provoke a war by sending a naval task force into its territorial waters. The warships' intrusion forced a conflict on the north and threatened peace throughout the world, the North Korean News Agency said. The United States sent a task force, to Korea in a show of strength following the killing late Wednesday of the two U.S. army officers in the Panmunjom truce village. The task force is composed of the 51,000 ton aircraft carrier Midway escorted by guided missile cruiser and four frigates, was sailing north-west at 20 knots. A Tokyo television company reported last night that the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway was being followed by what was believed to be a Soviet ship when sighted off Kyushu, south western Japan, last evening on its way to Korean waters. The Nihon TV report said the Midway was being followed by an 8,000-ton-class ore carrier, believed to be a Soviet surveillance ship, cruising at the same speed as the Midway about 30 kilometres behind. It said that on the Midway's deck were about 40 fighter planes ready to take off. Pentagon sources said the force was being sent as a precautionary move. North Korea yesterday accused the United States of sending up helicopters, jet fighters and B-52 bombers above U.N. forces cutting down a tree in the Korean border zone. The action showed the U.S. frenziedly "trying to light the blasting fuse of war," the North Korean News Agency said. It had earlier accused the U.S. of standing 300 troops into the border zone yesterday to cut down the tree. The North Korean agency said that during the tree cutting "the US imperialist aggressors sent out 26 helicopters and three B-52 strategic bombers plus jet fighters to madly circle above the scene and threaten our side."

## China plays it cool over Panmunjom incident

PEKING, Aug. 23. (R). — Five days after the clash in the Korean demilitarised zone in which two American officers were killed, China has still not come out in support of its North Korean ally or condemned the United States over the incident. The conspicuous lack of any official commentary on the situation so far is an indication that Peking wants to distance itself from a possible new flare-up in Korea, diplomatic observers said. They believe China, which sent over 300,000 "volunteers" to fight in the Korean war in the 1950's, has tried to discourage North Korean leaders from a new military adventure. The Chinese media has limited itself to publishing North Korean News Agency (KCNA) accounts of the conflict without comment. North Korean President Kim Il-Sung made a much-publicised trip to China last year following the sudden communist victories in Indochina. It is widely believed he wanted to discover what Chinese help he could count on for a thrust south while the U.S. was still unnerved by events in Southeast Asia. Peking, however, stressed its support for the "Independent and peaceful reunification" of Korea — interpreted as an unmistakable message to President Kim it did not want a new Korea war. The Chinese press has recently urged the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea and sign a peace pact replacing the existing armistice agreement. But Chinese leaders have given broad hints to visiting Americans that Peking is concerned about stability in the region, and is not anxious for American forces to leave East Asia completely because of the risk of an increase in Soviet influence. A treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in July 1961 by President Kim and the late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, provided for automatic help if either side was attacked. North Korean Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk told a press conference here that United States aggression had driven the situation in divided Korea to the brink of war. Asked how much support North Korea was receiving from China over the incident, the ambassador said China was Korea's friendly neighbour and had consistently supported the "Korean people's struggle for peaceful reunification."

## Miki no - confidence

[Continued from page 1] billions of dollars to further the sale of planes in Japan. Former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, who was forced to resign in December 1974 over questions about his financial dealings, was charged last week with receiving a 500 million yen (1.6 million dollar) Lockheed bribe during his term in office. Eleven other people also face various charges.

## Another black shot

[Continued from page 1] Africans to join the "Azikwizwa" (no transport) campaign aimed at cutting white Johannesburg off from its vital black labour pool. Leaflets distributed in Soweto warned workers that they would face reprisals and that their homes would be burned down "with-in days" if they did not answer the boycott call. mal consultations later today on the dispute between Greece and Turkey, but informed sources said no mutually acceptable resolution had yet been worked out. There was no indication when the council, which has been in recess since meeting twice on the issue, on August 12 and 13, would resume public debate. The Greek and Turkish foreign ministers, Mr. Dimitrios Bitsios and Mr. Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, who took part in the council debate, are still in New York. Intensive efforts have been conducted during the past week by the two countries' NATO allies on the council — the United States, Britain, France and Italy — to draft an acceptable resolution, but so far without success, informed sources said.

## Slowdown of U.S. economic recovery could be a blow for Ford's chances

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. (A). — The slowdown in the U.S. economic recovery has reached the point when political observers expect President Ford could be hampered by this relative sluggishness during the election campaign starting officially next month. The slowdown, which appeared in the second quarter of this year, was expected and generally thought desirable following the buoyant 9.1 per cent annual rate in the first quarter. The growth rate drop has rather greater than most expected on, real expansion rate to 4.3 per cent. This is regarded as a likely cause of the jobless rise after June. But there are signs that consumers—who are also voters—are just a little anxious, more pessimistic than they were last spring. Basically, it is generally agreed that the recovery will go on, that inflation will remain somewhere around six per cent and that unemployment will be gradually absorbed. If the economic slowdown continues, confidence could be shaken and Democrat Jimmy Carter will benefit. For this reason, economists and political analysts will be watching the September and October statistics very closely.

## UAE official: Gulf border disputes could lead to war

ABU DHABI, Aug. 23. (R). — A senior official of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) today warned member states that continuing border disputes between them might lead to armed conflict. Mr. Mohammed Rahma Al-Amiri, a deputy speaker of the Federal National Council, called on the rulers of the seven-member federation to end the disagreements to ensure the survival of the UAE. Writing in the semi-official newspaper Al-Ittibad, Mr. Amiri said if the disputes continued "it would not be surprising if the country is dragged into armed conflict and divisiveness." UAE President Sheikh Zaid Bin Sultan said earlier this month that he intended to step down from the presidency when his current term ends in December, citing border disputes as a major reason for his disappointment in the progress of the federation. Mr. Amiri called on Sheikh Zaid to rescind his decision to abandon "negative attitudes" towards the federation. Usually reliable sources said that Sheikh Zaid's major preoccupation was with a dispute between Dubai and Sharjah over the ownership of a 150,000 square metre (37 acres) building site, on the main road between the two states.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed lower in small selling Monday, affected by the increase in the money supply and fears of higher interest rates, dealers said. The F.T. index closed 9.4 down at 361.4, at its lowest closing point this year. Government stocks lost around 3/8 to 7/16 in longs, while shorts eased by around 1/4 to 3/8 point. Leading industrials saw widespread falls of 7p to 10p. Oils had 5p to 6p falls in Shell and BP respectively while 'big four' banks lost up to 6p. Mining shares continued easier with the lower gold hullion price and Australians also eased on home markets. Unilever led leading equities lower with a fall of 10p while losses of 6p to 8p were seen in Lucas, ICI, Fisons, Bowater, BAT, Thorn, Hawker and Beecham. Manbre and Garton firmed a net 11p after 12p after a profit and dividend forecast in its official document rejecting the offer from Tate and Lyle, which eased 3p.



WOOD FOREST FIRE — Firemen are seen while fighting a losing battle with the flames Sunday in large parts of the New Forest in Hampshire and Dorset, England, were destroyed by a raging fire. 370 geriatric patients had to be evacuated from St. Leonard's Hospital. (AP wirephoto).

## Sismik returns as Council debates

[Continued from page 1] council, complaining that the Sismik represented a threat to Aegean peace. During the vessel's latest voyage, Turkey appears to have taken a more aggressive stance, attacking the Greek position in the Aegean as well as defending Turkey's rights. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel has been forcefully reiterating a long-standing complaint that Greece has militarised its Dodecanese islands, just off the Turkish mainland, in contravention of international treaties. "These islands cannot remain armed. This is categorical," the prime minister said in an interview published here today. At the United Nations, Security Council members scheduled informal

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